

**USAID/TURKMENISTAN**  
**ANNUAL REPORT 2002**

March 2002

## **Please Note:**

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## **Part III: Performance Narrative**

### **A. Challenges**

Of the Central Asian republics, Turkmenistan remains the most closed and least reformist – essentially a one-man state. The U.S. has a foreign policy interest in development of Turkmenistan's potential and future stability, but the country's self-isolationism limits U.S. involvement and opportunities. Turkmenistan has the longest border with Afghanistan, and has played a surprisingly supportive role in supplying humanitarian relief for Afghanistan: it facilitated the first and most food aid for northern Afghanistan.

Notwithstanding this cooperation, there appears little change in a regime characterized by patronage and corruption, a restrictive visa regime, suspicion of civic action and the media, and state-control over and distortion of the economy, as well as wasteful, unsustainable water use. A weak judiciary follows the will of the President for Life and is unprepared to protect civil and commercial rights. Civic action is still very risky, though a handful of NGOs, such as community organizations and water user associations, has taken up issues at the local level to some effect.

There is almost no competitive business sector in Turkmenistan, and over-regulation continues to stifle potential for growth. Due to the lack of transparency and an unwillingness to share information, accurate numbers on Turkmenistan's per capita GDP and debt are not available, although the International Monetary Fund (IMF) estimates that the GDP per capita income is \$652. This past year when Turkmenistan's neighbors sought relief for a drought in the region for several years, Turkmenistan's leadership would not publicly acknowledge or discuss the shortage of water. Agriculture consists of forced cotton and wheat production, state profiteering and wasteful water use.

One sector where the government has shown some promise for reform is in health, although the situation is bad: the infant mortality rate in Turkmenistan is now the second highest in Central Asia, just behind Tajikistan, with 74 deaths per every 1,000 live births. According to the results of the 2000 Turkmenistan Demographic and Health Survey (which the President uncharacteristically sanctioned), 47% of women and 36% of children are anemic. The situation is equally as bad in other social services such as education, pensions, etc.

Despite these problems, US assistance remains welcomed by the leadership and has had modest successes with local-level efforts in health, energy and training. Given the stultifying environment, USAID's efforts in Turkmenistan are predominantly focused on training and educating future professionals and leaders, and our expectations are correspondingly modest. Outside of some hands-on tangible work with and results in the health sector, progress in Turkmenistan is generally on the margins in the short term, but could make a difference over the long term.

### **B. Program Performance**

#### **120-0131: Improved Environment for the Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)**

As in other Central Asian countries, SME growth is critical to Turkmenistan's overall development. A strong SME sector fuels economic growth and job creation, thus helping ensure that the benefits of growth are widely shared. Expanding economic opportunities in turn helps to reduce the potential for social tension and conflict. Yet, meaningful economic reform is not expected in Turkmenistan anytime soon, leaving few prospects for economic growth. As the government continued to refuse our economic recommendations, USAID focused its attention on only one IR, targeting future generations of potential reformers, and building a sound base of knowledge and skills for students and entrepreneurs.

At the SO level, somewhat surprisingly, results from the Business Environment survey indicated that respondents believe the business environment improved during FY 2001. Under its limited portfolio of economics and business education and training, USAID exceeded expectations. Therefore, while the environment for business remains extremely unfavorable, USAID judges that we met expectations.

USAID's training and technical assistance to entrepreneurs and business students are providing modern knowledge and skills that will help them to succeed in the free market and to later advocate more effectively for the liberalization of economic policies and a stronger private sector.

Admittedly, progress under this strategic objective in Turkmenistan was difficult to achieve last year. The Government of Turkmenistan's direct control of the economy crippled private sector growth and international trade and investment. Consequently, results were limited.

USAID assistance focused primarily on training the next generation of managers and entrepreneurs in modern business and economics. Not until January 2002, could Turkmen citizens attend training outside of the country without an exit visa. Nonetheless, USAID increased the number of entrepreneurs who received accounting and business training to 612. These courses helped Larisa Romanova, for example, learn more about modern ways of doing business and helped her expand her restaurant to include a summer garden where she serves fast food to people hurrying to catch the bus. USAID-supported Winrock International helped improve the agricultural sector by introducing new technologies and methods for running agro-enterprises. One example was the Winrock specialist who introduced Turkmen farmers to new methods for raising wasps and flies that contribute to the yield of agricultural products.

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The Resource Network for Economics and Business Education (EdNet) enjoyed surprising participation from Turkmen universities, with 16 universities joining the network in less than a year. EdNet also trained 24 professors, 80% of whom were women, in market economics during summer school, so that they can modernize their course content in business and economics. As a result of EdNet activities, over 300 graduates in Turkmenistan have been exposed to western market principles. During its first year, the EdNet also established its core group of member universities and worked with organizations like Eurasia and Transparency International on educational and anti-corruption issues. Additionally, the return of Turkmen scholarship recipients from the Kazakhstan Institute of Management and Economic Research (KIMEP) created a forum for re-introducing into the economic system citizens with the knowledge and tools needed to advocate for more liberal economic policies in Turkmenistan. Until the government shows some interest in liberalizing its economic policies, USAID will continue to make training and education the keystone of its reform strategy in Turkmenistan. USAID is confident that students' continued exposure to healthy market and business systems will eventually bring change to Turkmenistan's way of doing business.

#### **120-0161: Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources in Turkmenistan**

Regional cooperation related to water and energy resources is important to U.S. strategic and commercial interests. Equitable sharing of water resources is critical to the economic growth of each of the republics and to maintaining harmonious relationships between the downstream and upstream republics. A major drought began in the summer of 2000, heightening interstate tensions over the equitable allocation of water. The drought is continuing into its third year and is severely impacting on the livelihoods of the people of the Aral Sea basin. Of greatest interest to the U.S. is Turkmenistan's position as a major energy producer in the region. The U.S. would like to see its commercial interests participate in the development of oil and gas fields as well as see new delivery routes for these energy supplies.

In Turkmenistan, positive results are elusive, if not impossible. No government reforms are expected in the near future, and overall performance in other areas of our program has been mixed. Though our

performance indicator targets were modest, they were not fully met. As in other sectors, USAID continues to shift the balance of its efforts toward the next generation of leaders.

In keeping with USAID's overall philosophy towards Turkmenistan, training courses will probably be the predominant mechanism for implementing our natural resources management program. However, the concepts being introduced through these courses, such as cost-effectiveness, remains alien to the Turkmen, making it is unlikely that we will have any major success in adopting and implementing new concepts. While work with some levels of the Turkmen government did continue during FY 2001, especially with the Hydro-meteorological Service, the Competent Body for oil and gas regulation, and university officials, we expect more exclusive work with lower level officials, water users and students in the future.

In FY 2001, USAID's water sector initiatives in Turkmenistan were two-fold: upgrading data monitoring systems for water allocation decisions and training in how to use this data and apply it in transboundary and national water management decisions. We are well on the way to improving the collection of hydro-meteorological data. Our training with local laborers and water managers led to the actual installation of the first of several World Bank-financed stream-monitoring stations in Turkmenistan. A USAID-funded system for analysis and communication of this data is well on it way to implementation.

Our regional training program couples classroom learning with practical application of both policies and technologies in the field. Substantial progress has been made towards introducing new concepts related to both transboundary and national water management and to managing hydro-meteorological data. Through its training program, USAID has also established a student chapter of the U.S. Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE) at the Turkmen Polytechnic Institute. This relationship provides students with computer access to the vast resources of the society. Additionally, USAID sponsored a delegation of Turkmen students to the annual conference of the society in the U.S. Recent training sessions in national universities and an easing of Turkmenistan's extremely strict exit visa regime should enhance future training results.

Due to entrenched resistance at the top level of government, there is little prospect for progress in water management in Turkmenistan. The vast majority of the available water resources are used for irrigated agriculture, and the emphasis is on the volume, not the quality, of water. The government has shown little interest in participating in regional organizations that promote a cooperative approach to sharing transboundary water resources, although Turkmenistan's Hydro-meteorological Service has committed to participating in data-sharing exercises that will provide an objective basis for future discussions. USAID is seeking other ways to work directly and discretely with lower-level water management officials. There has been some limited success with organizing farmers into water user groups through the Farmer to Farmer program that has come through repeated visits by US consultants working with the same group of farmers in the Dashoguz region.

We have seen more promise in Turkmenistan with regard to oil and gas issues. With USAID assistance and advocacy, Turkmenistan passed progressive oil and gas regulations containing provisions that ensure health, safety and environmental protection. These regulations bring Turkmenistan into conformity with international standards for rules and regulations that govern onshore and offshore oil and gas production and may be among the most progressive in the industry. Public comment on oil and gas drilling plans was offered to and received by Turkmen officials, as required by some of these new regulations – an extremely rare move for Turkmenistan. Unfortunately, there has been little movement towards implementation of the regulations, and thus we have voiced our reluctance to assist with further policy development. To complement training activities with SPE, USAID is designing a demonstration model that will introduce new technologies and procedures to manage operations in working oil and gas fields and clean up abandoned fields. We are proposing to shift the emphasis of our program from the existing unresponsive government managers to university students and the next generation of managers within the government bureaucracy. This, of course, implies that we will unlikely be able to demonstrate any significant management improvements within the timeframe of our current strategy, but our program will prepare the next generation for reform in the event that there is a radical change in the existing government structure. Inclusion within university curriculum of special natural resources management

courses developed by the Natural Resources Management Project will be our primary goal rather than the replication of demonstration models that draw on the teachings of our regional training program.

The Farmer-to-Farmer program in Turkmenistan has helped strengthen private farmer groups and has had limited success in implementing small irrigation projects. USAID will explore a small grants program to make the advisor's visits to Turkmen agricultural groups more effective.

### **120-0211: Strengthened Democratic Culture Among Citizens and Target Institutions**

USAID's assistance in strengthening democratic culture in Turkmenistan is limited to work in only two areas: building stronger and more sustainable civic organizations, and a small effort at increasing the availability of information on civic rights and domestic public issues by working with law students. This scaled-down effort is due to the extremely difficult working environment where harassment of citizens is a common occurrence. Despite this harsh environment, USAID continues to attempt to build a democratic culture, focusing on the next generation, for it is with them that there is the greatest hope. The best that we can do is lay the foundation for civil society so that there is stability and peaceful change when the transition from President Niyazov finally happens.

As pointed out in our Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP), the repressive environment in Turkmenistan precludes commissioning of a poll for measuring our primary indicator and makes accurate polling impossible. As per our PMP, results data comes from our intermediate results, which indicate that we are meeting our planned targets for this strategic objective. We should note that we have set our targets to a modest level, understanding that we cannot expect very much progress in the short term in Turkmenistan. The NGO Sustainability Index shows a greater organizational capacity and infrastructure development, with a score of 35 out of 100 points, far exceeding our target of 29 points and improving by 8 points from last year. Likewise, the number of students participating in civic education projects has come very close to our target of 100 students; the result this year was 98.

Given the difficult political environment in which we are working, our program activities are very minimal in Turkmenistan. Democratic culture in Turkmenistan will require, first and foremost, government receptiveness to reforms and increasing the popular demand for reform among both citizens and governing elites. The degree to which this can currently be done in Turkmenistan is limited.

The beneficiaries of this strategic objective are citizens, local communities, non-governmental organizations, and law students. Citizens ultimately benefit through better services from NGOs and local communities. NGOs directly benefit from our assistance through both financial support and through training and technical assistance that strengthen their capacity and sustainability. Law students benefit from training and technical assistance that strengthen their understanding of a democratic legal system.

Despite difficult and discouraging challenges in Turkmenistan, democracy work is possible at the grassroots level through local counterparts who are willing to take risks and seek assistance from and cooperation with international organizations. Their generally positive feedback on USAID-funded programs is hopeful. NGOs face increasing pressure from the government, which is suspicious of and resists civil society development. Government continues to tighten its grip on Turkmen society, regularly blocking civil society activities, restricting the media, discouraging educational innovation, and trampling citizens' human and religious rights. At present, the Committee for National Security (KNB) actively restricts NGO activity, especially when NGOs work attracts the attention and presence of international organizations. This negatively influences the attitudes of regional (velayat) and district (etrap) level officials towards NGOs, making it more difficult than in other countries in the region for USAID to increase opportunities for citizen participation in governance.

Registration remains one of the greatest challenges for the development of nascent civic organizations, and only a dozen or so organizations have been registered during the past two years. Most of these are sport clubs or groups organized under quasi-NGOs, holdovers from Soviet times. Given the registration constraint, Turkmen NGOs must be more innovative in obtaining legal status. Recently, several organizations were registered as cooperatives, which gives them most rights and benefits afforded to non-commercial organizations in the country. USAID implementing partners are continuing to provide

advice and technical support to assist Turkmen NGOs in their attempts to gain registration. Despite attempts to press the Government of Turkmenistan for reform on NGO registration, it shows no signs of positive movement.

Given this environment, any small-scale successes where NGOs interact with government are really quite extraordinary. The government has finally allowed USAID to open its third Civil Society Support Center (CSSC) in Turkmenabad. The CSSC is now fully operational. The establishment of the fourth and final center, in Mary, is delayed due to government interference. With this USAID assistance, NGOs continue to provide important services to Turkmen citizens.

For example, the Water Users' Association Sarygamysh, established through USAID's NGO program, provides delivery of safe drinking water to its 12,000 members residing in Turkmenbashi etrap in Dashoguz velayat. It was also able to successfully register with the Government as an NGO, a remarkable achievement for Turkmenistan. Recently, the association successfully appealed the order of the Velayat Hyakimlyk (governor's office) banning the USAID-funded Reverse Osmosis Plant from filling four water trucks operated by Sarygamysh. The association appealed the ban to the Etrap Hyakimlyk (county mayor's office) which overruled the velayat order and issued a written and stamped overruling. This document is a testament to the vital role Sarygamysh is playing in the welfare of its members and endorses the quality of service that this member-owned and-operated organization provides.

In a settlement where 1,200 refugees from Tajikistan are currently living, there is a small village with straw roofed houses supported by slanting walls. Very often, families do not have separate places for their animals, so the animals are kept very close to the houses. People collect their drinking water from drainage ditches and have no means or skills to clean the water before consuming it. Consequently, infectious disease morbidity is very high in the settlement. The USAID-funded NGO Keik Okara, provided training on water and sanitation and infectious disease prevention for the residents. Keik Okara also participated in a workshop for NGOs on how to develop a training module and adapt it to the target audience. The training resulted in the formation of a resident committee to control the condition of the ditch water; local health workers organizing and participating in further community training; and the local sanitary service providing the population with a means to disinfect their water. These steps help improve the health and lives of the residents of the settlement.

In conjunction with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), Eurasia Foundation, and Turkmen State University, USAID is on the verge of establishing the first legal information center in Turkmenistan. The USAID-supported law student association ADALAT successfully conducted several Street Law training programs for high school students in and around Ashgabat. A challenge for USAID in implementing programs in this sub-sector is that faculty infighting has raised sensitivities in an already difficult environment for promoting rule of law.

### **120-0320: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care in Select Populations**

Considering that the infant mortality rate in Turkmenistan is second highest in the region, that anemia is a significant problem for both women and children and that many children are malnourished<sup>1</sup>, achieving results in health is very important for family well being in Turkmenistan. The health program is modest compared with other Central Asian countries and it operates in a controlled environment in which even gaining approval to hold a training session can be a Herculean effort. Nevertheless, a working relationship with the government has been established and an agenda of health concerns agreed. Of the four strategic objectives USAID pursues in Turkmenistan, health is the most robust.

The successful USAID health program in Turkmenistan proves that development assistance can have an impact in a difficult working environment. Planned targets were met for numbers of patients treated for sexually transmitted infections (STI). USAID activities in tuberculosis (TB) control, primary health care development, establishment of Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) approach, and

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<sup>1</sup> 22% of children under-five are stunted (below expected height for age) and 6% of children under-five are wasted, (below expected weight for height). In a well-nourished population, 2.3% of children will be wasted or stunted. Source: Turkmenistan Demographic and Health Survey 2000.

maternal and child health promotion through NGOs are progressing and are expected to have measurable results by next year. Most notable in FY 2001 were the opening of the Family Medicine Training Center after two years of effort, and the government of Turkmenistan's participation in and full acceptance of the Demographic and Health Survey.

Beneficiaries of USAID's health activities under this strategic objective include the general population of Turkmenistan, particularly women and children, TB patients, primary health care doctors and nurses, and TB and laboratory specialists. Regional funds were used to support HIV/AIDS and other infectious disease activities, as well as development of a field epidemiology training program.

The first Turkmenistan Demographic and Health Survey of over 8,000 women was published and the data disseminated in a National Seminar. Accurate, reliable data on key maternal and child health issues like the infant mortality rate are now available to donors and the Government of Turkmenistan. The survey was notable for its broad participation by Turkmen scientists and the government's full acceptance of the results.

The USAID-funded partnership between the University of North Dakota and MOHMI focused on strengthening the primary health care (PHC) system by developing skills-based primary care retraining programs for physicians, nurses and feldshers. Following a two-year effort, the Family Medicine Training Center finally opened in mid-2001, with 120 physicians and nurses retrained to date and serving PHC clients using their newly acquired skills. Rural Turkmen children will be better served by their PHC physicians, as training in Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses was launched in two sites in collaboration with WHO and UNICEF.

Through the Maternal and Child Health Initiative, nine targeted health sector NGOs were identified and trained in community appraisal and communication skills. In consultation with their communities, they identified priority health activities in HIV/AIDS, STIs, anemia, perinatal care, water and sanitation. Approximately 4000 people worked on health issues in their communities through activities developed by these community-based groups.

One NGO, Saglyk Baylyk, tackled the issue of anemia prevention and better nutrition by trying to improve the nutrient quality of food served. The traditional Turkmen diet does not include many fruits or vegetables, so the focus was on teaching women to add high iron and nutrient-rich vegetables to their family meals. One participant, Sona Tomushova commented: "We have learned the recipes of salads and now we often prepare salads of beet, carrot, spinach and sorrel. These vegetables are very easy to find in our village and not expensive." Maral Garryeva, who eventually became an NGO volunteer, said: "As an older girl in the family, I'm responsible for cooking. We have never before made salads of sorrel but it is so delicious, and it is rich in vitamins and very cheap. I learned the recipe in the training."

Progress was made in implementation of the WHO-recommended Directly Observed Therapy, Short Course (DOTS) strategy for TB control. USAID conducted clinical and laboratory DOTS training in the Central TB hospital and Houses of Health in Ashgabat City and provided laboratory equipment and TB drugs. A second pilot site was opened in Turkmenbashi City in August 2001.

With USAID and CDC assistance, a comprehensive government decree on viral hepatitis was issued, abolishing mandatory hospitalization for viral hepatitis A. Hospitalization for viral hepatitis A is costly and unnecessary. At the same time, an important preventive measure against hepatitis B was established, as USAID and CDC helped prepare the successful GAVI application for Turkmenistan, through which all newborns will be provided with Hepatitis B vaccine over the next five years.

Last year, with USAID's support, UNAIDS/Turkmenistan increased public awareness of STIs and HIV/AIDS through publication of 17,000 copies monthly of "Serdar Yoly," a healthy lifestyle newspaper, and 3,000 copies monthly of "Lukman," a healthy lifestyle magazine. Treatment of STIs was extended to 3,000 people from rural areas through training on STI syndromic management for 150 physicians.



Recognizing the importance of early prevention and control of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Central Asia, USAID has developed a strategy to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS in the region. USAID and Soros Network are establishing an extensive joint program focusing on high-risk groups, such as injection drug users, sex workers and prisoners. In Turkmenistan, the program will be implemented by UNAIDS/Turkmenistan and will focus on enhancing the quality of HIV/AIDS prevention work with vulnerable populations.

### **120-0420: Crosscutting Programs**

USAID's Crosscutting Programs serve all four of Turkmenistan's strategic objectives, through a program of participant training and exchanges and Eurasia Foundation small grants to NGOs involved in civil society, business education, and media. Overall this program met all of its planned targets this year. In FY 2001, USAID trained over 1000 Turkmenistani citizens, approximately 50% of whom were women, through participant training. The program's emphasis was on the growth of small and medium-sized enterprises, business-related education, utilization of primary health care and strengthening democratic culture. Participants in these programs represent a broad cross section of society, from government ministers, to heads of businesses and NGO leaders, to individual citizens committed to reform in their area of expertise. USAID funded training continued to expose Turkmen participants to neighboring countries' approaches to solving common issues such as NGO development, business education, environmental issues. In FY 2001 the strict exit visa requirements continued to impede Turkmen participation in third-country and U.S.-based training programs. This regime for exit visas was recently rescinded, and 2002 should see even stronger results in training.

This crosscutting program has gained importance with September 11, which underlined the need to focus even more on conflict prevention in Central Asia. USAID's other SOs contribute to our crosscutting conflict mitigation objective as well: support for growth of small and medium enterprises leads to more broad distribution of jobs and income; democracy and media programs help increase political awareness and provide mechanisms for dissent; water and energy activities promote more transparent and productive allocation of natural resources; and health programs help to make healthcare services at the local level more accessible.

Using skills learned during training on social partnerships, the NGO Cheshme paired up with the Ministry of Education to conduct the first-ever training of trainer's seminar on ecological issues for secondary school teachers. As a result, a pilot ecological education curriculum is being tried out in five schools.

After returning from social partnership training, the director of the consumer rights NGO My Right established partnerships with the Ministries of Trade and Education. Currently, the organization is working with the Ministry of Trade on a book entitled "The Rules of the Trade" and on planning laboratory control of goods. The organization also runs a campaign for schoolchildren, has conducted over 50 training sessions on consumer rights, has expanded the circulation of its quarterly newsletter, and improved the outreach of its hotline. My Right's activities support the need for increased awareness of consumer rights among the population and show the benefit of NGO-government partnerships in Turkmenistan.

The beneficiaries of these training programs include individuals who are currently implementing reforms such as progressive public officials, business, and NGO and youth leaders.

Eurasia Foundation made 14 grants to Turkmenistani NGOs in FY 2001, with an average grant size of nearly \$17,000. More than half of these grant funds supported civil society, with the remainder targeting improvements in public policy and administration. The School of Economics and Business, one of few demand-driven educational institutions in Turkmenistan, used a Eurasia Foundation grant to provide intensive one month training to more than 500 unemployed people in FY 2001. As a result, 30% of trainees found employment.

**Table 1: Annual Report Selected Performance Measures**  
**TURKMENISTAN**

**December 3, 2001**

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
Pillar I: Global Development Alliance: GDA serves as a catalyst to mobilize the ideas, efforts, and resources of the public sector, corporate America and non-governmental organizations in support of shared objectives						
1	Did your operating unit achieve a significant result working in alliance with the public sector or NGOs?	Yes X	No	N/A	FSA	
2	a. How many alliances did you implement in 2001? (list partners)	4: Soros Network, Project HOPE, GAVI, ExxonMobil			FSA	
	b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2002?	5			FSA	
3	What amount of funds has been leveraged by the alliances in relationship to USAID's contribution?	\$182,000			FSA	
Pillar II: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade: USAID works to improve country economic performance using five approaches: (1) liberalizing markets, (2) improving agriculture, (3) supporting microenterprise, (4) ensuring primary education, and (5) protecting the environment and improving energy efficiency.						
4	If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the EGAT pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets? (120-0131: Small and Medium Sized Enterprises)	Exceed	Met X	Not Met	FSA	
4	If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the EGAT pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets? (120-0161: Management of Critical Natural Resources)			X	FSA	
USAID Objective 1: Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened						
5	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	FSA	
USAID Objective 2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged						
6	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	FSA	
USAID Objective 3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable						
7	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	FSA	

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response		Fund Account	Data Quality Factors	
USAID Objective 4: Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded						
8	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
9	a. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2001 actual)	Male	Female	Total N/A		
	b. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2002 target)			N/A		
USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected						
10	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	FSA	
11	a. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2001 actual)	N/A				
	b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 target)	N/A				
Pillar III: Global Health: USAID works to: (1) stabilize population, (2) improve child health, (3) improve maternal health, (4) address the HIV/AIDS epidemic, and (5) reduce the threat of other infectious diseases.						
12	If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the Global Health pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets? (120-0320: Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care)	Exceed	Met x	Not Met	FSA	
USAID Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies						
13	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
USAID Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality						
14	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No x	N/A	FSA	

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)	OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
<b>USAID Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth</b>					
15 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	FSA	
<b>USAID Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries</b>					
16 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes x	No	N/A	FSA	
<b>USAID Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance</b>					
17 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes x	No	N/A	FSA	
<b>Pillar IV: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance</b>					
18 If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets? (120-0211: Strengthened Democratic Culture)	Exceed	Met X	Not Met	FSA	
<b>USAID Objective 1: Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened</b>					
19 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
<b>USAID Objective 2: Credible and competitive political processes encouraged</b>					
20 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
<b>USAID Objective 3: The development of politically active civil society promoted</b>					
21 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	FSA	
<b>USAID Objective 4: More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged</b>					
22 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	FSA	
<b>USAID Objective 5: Conflict</b>					

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
23	Did your program in a pre-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
24	Did your program in a post-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
25	Number of refugees and internally displaced persons assisted by USAID	Male	Female	Total N/A		
USAID Objective 6: Humanitarian assistance following natural or other disasters						
26	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
27	Number of beneficiaries	N/A				

**Table 2: Selected Performance Measures for Other Reporting Purposes - TURKMENISTAN**

The information in this table will be used to provide data for standard USAID reporting requirements

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
Child Survival Report						
Global Health Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies						
1	Percentage of in-union women age 15-49 using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. (DHS/RHS)	53.1			FSA	2000 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS).
Global Health Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality						
2	Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS)	Male 98.2	Female 97.6	Total 97.9	FSA	2000 Demographic and Health Survey.
3	Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a case of diarrhea in the last two weeks and received ORT (DHS/RHS)	Male 52.0	Female 41.0	Total 46.7	FSA	2000 Demographic and Health Survey.
4	Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS)	Male 16.7	Female 13.9	Total 15.3	FSA	2000 DHS. Children< 36 months of age
5	Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country?	No			FSA	
Global Health Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth						
6	Percentage of births attended by medically-trained personnel (DHS/RHS)	97.2			FSA	Source: 2000 Demographic and Health Survey.
Global Health Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance						
7	a. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2001 actual)	n/a				
	b. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2002 target)	n/a				
8	a. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2001 actual)	8.9%			FSA	based on 56 etraps
8	b. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2002 target)	10.2%			FSA	based on 56 etraps

## HIV/AIDS Report

### Global Health Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries

9	a. Total condom sales (2001 actual)	n/a				
	b. Total condom sales (2002 target)	0				
10	a. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2001 actual)	Male n/a	Female n/a	Total n/a		
	b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 target)	n/a	n/a	n/a		
11	a. Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program?	no				
11	b. Will your operating unit start an MTCT program in 2002?	no				
12	a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2001 actual)	Male:n/a	Female: n/a	Total: n/a		
	b. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2002 target)	n/a	n/a	n/a		
13	a. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2001 actual)	Male: n/a	Female n/a	Total n/a		
	b. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2002 target)	n/a	n/a	n/a		
14	a. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2001 actual)	Male n/a	Female n/a	Total n/a		
	b. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2002 target)	n/a	n/a	n/a		

Victims of Torture Report					
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance Objective 7: Providing support to victims of torture					
15	Did you provide support to torture survivors this year, even as part of a larger effort?	no			
16	Number of beneficiaries (adults age 15 and over)	Male n/a	Female n/a	Total n/a	
17	Number of beneficiaries (children under age 15)	Male n/a	Female n/a	Total n/a	

Global Climate Change			
USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected			
18	Global Climate Change: See GCC Appendix	n/a	